

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—23 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXI.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1851.

No. 4472 [For one inch and under, 3s. and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
THE days upon which there will be a steamer for the Hunter, will, further notice, be TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 p.m.
J. PATTERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co's Wharf. 4359

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
THE STEAM SHIP **EMMA**, Captain J. J. Warner, will sail on TUESDAY, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATTERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co's Wharf. 4360

FIRST VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
THE Brigantine ANN MARY, Simpson, Master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 4461

FOR MORETON BAY.
Detained by the indecent state of the weather.

THE BRIGANTINE CHAMPION.
50 tons, E. M. Baidy, master, freight, and can receive passengers This Day.
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 4460

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE remarkably fast-sailing schooner **THOMAS LORD**, 100 tons, Captain Thomas Lord, will sail on Thursday next. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 4460

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE first-class schooner **BEAVER**, A. Cobban, master, having been detained, will not sail till Tuesday next, the 16th instant.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf. 4455

THE ONLY VESSEL FOR SHOAL-HAVEN.
THE HIGHLAND, LASS, will sail on Tuesday evening. For freight or passage apply on board, at Head's Wharf. 4439

FOR MORUYA RIVER.
THE NEW GOLD FINDER, 50 tons, Captain William Hutton, master, will sail to-morrow evening. For freight or passage early application is necessary to the master on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 4447

FOR MORUYA RIVER.
THE SCHOONER ORIENT, 50 tons, Captain William Hutton, master, will sail to-morrow evening. For freight or passage early application is necessary to the master on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 4447

FOR MORUYA RIVER.
THE SCHOONER LAVINA, 90 tons, Captain H. Wyborn, master, will sail to-morrow evening. For freight or passage apply to Captain Wyborn, on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 4446

FOR MORUYA RIVER.
THE SCHOONER CARNATION, 50 tons, Captain C. Wither, master, will sail to-morrow evening. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 4448

FOR THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.
MORUYA RIVER, BROUKE, and MARIA PRUDENCE, are now laid on for the above, and if sufficient inducement offers will sail on Wednesday next, (wind and weather permitting.) The above vessels are well known for their superior accommodations and sailing qualities. For freight or passage apply to G. WHITFIELD, Gunmaker, 49, King-street West, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 4448

ONLY PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
THE SCHOONER HELEN, 150 tons, Captain J. Eedy, commander, has still room for passengers, and will sail on Wednesday next. To follow the Helen.
The passenger-brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, commander, is hourly expected, and will have despatch.
The above vessels are beautifully fitted, and well found. Beds, linen, &c., and the best wines and provisions found on board free of extra charge.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to R. M. BAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 4128

FOR HOBART TOWN.
THE well-known cargo brigantine **JOHN JUAN**, 150 tons, Captain Edwin Courtney, commander.
This vessel is now receiving cargo, and having only room left for fifteen tons of freight, exclusive of what is already engaged, will sail on the day named. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 4430

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE clipper Brig LOUISE, William Hutton, master, will be detained until to-morrow, when her repairs will be completed. She has room for about 10 tons of light freight, for which or passage early application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at Corcoran's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 4430

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND PORT COOPER DIRECT.
THE first fast-sailing brig **LOUISA**, 140 tons, William Hutton, master, is now receiving cargo, and is under engagement to sail positively on Wednesday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street. 4431

FIRST PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.
THE well-known Packet **EMMA**, Alfred Brooks, master, clears at the Water Police on Thursday next, the 18th instant.
For freight or passage immediate application must be made on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. Shippers are requested to complete all their shipments at once.
WANTED—A Second Mate, a Cook, and Steward. 5446

FOR AUCKLAND.
(At Bot's Wharf.)
THE PACKET BRIG **MOA**, 286 tons, Captain Morris, will receive freight immediately, and having a large portion of her cargo ready, will positively sail on Wednesday, 24th instant.
The accommodations of this vessel are spacious and comfortable. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street. 5431

FOR BATAVIA.
THE first-class Prussian brig **WILHELMINA**, 405 tons, Captain Schmidt, to sail on the 18th instant.
For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation for passengers), apply to the Captain on board, or to the undersigned, KIRCHNER AND CO. AUGUSTUS DRETLER. 4671

FOR MAURITIUS.
THE new clipper British-built brig **JOHN BUCHANAN**, 500 tons, Captain Livingstone, master, now ready for sea, has room for 100 tons freight; for which or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 4973

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
THE ROYAL SAXON, 713 tons, William Charlesworth, Commander. This well-known regular trader will be fitted for horses, immediately on the inward cargo being discharged, and sail about the 1st October. For freight or passage apply to the office of R. TOWNS. 4214

TO PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND AND THE WEST COAST.
THE remarkably fast-sailing Hamburg barque **SOPHIE**, 500 tons, will leave Newcastle for Valparaiso on the 18th instant. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to KIRCHNER AND CO. 5246

MORETON BAY DISTRICT.
TO LOAD AT BRISBANE FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE fine teak clipper brig **GAZELLE**, 295 tons, Captain Charles Wood, commander, will be at the berth at North Brisbane about the 25th September, and will have quick despatch.
This vessel, from her light draft of water, will be able to go over the Bar, and load alongside the Agents' Stores, near the Custom House.
The Gazelle will be followed by another ship in October, and parties having produce to ship, intend to communicate the quantity they intend to forward for their vessel as early as possible to GEORGE RAY and CO., Brisbane; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Sydney. 3890

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing first-class brig **BOLIVAR**, 386 tons, William Murray, commander, having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail about the 20th instant.
This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin and stowage passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., or J. B. MITCHELL. 4906

FOR LONDON.
THE BARQUE **PENYARD PARK**, A1, 500 tons, John Weller, commander.
This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO. 11059

FOR LONDON.
For Wool and Passengers only.
THE splendid A1 freight-built barque **MAY QUEEN**, 623 tons, Captain Thomas, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail 1st October. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 5456

FOR LONDON.
Has only room for 40 Bales Wool.
THE first-class barque **MAY QUEEN**, 623 tons, Captain Thomas, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail 1st October. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 5456

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing barque **RUBY**, A1 443 tons, Captain, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail with immediate despatch. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., or J. B. MITCHELL. 2365

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing Barque **JOSEPHINE**, 278 tons, Captain, is now receiving cargo, and will sail with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., or to EDWARD N. BURGESS, 20, Macquarie-place. 3937

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine fast-sailing British-built schooner **BALLY**, 143 tons, Captain, is now ready for sea, and will sail with early despatch. Apply to Mr. JOHN BULLSWELL, or to R. T. FORDE, 8, Bridge-street. 5321

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British-built barque **JANE FRANCES**, 392 tons, Captain F. J. Levin, commander, has fast sailing qualities, having made one of the quickest passages on record from Launceston to London. Her greater part of her cargo is weight engaged, and will have quick despatch. Her cabin accommodations are of a superior description. For freight or passage apply to Captain Levin, at the Circular Wharf, or to ROBERT HOW. 5254

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque **BRIGHTMAN**, 384 tons, Captain C. G. Cowley, commander. Apply to the Commander, on board; or to CAMPBELL AND CO. Campbell's Wharf, September 14. 5340

FOR CHARTER.
THE fine fast sailing A1 barque **KING WILLIAM**, 463 tons, Captain D. Dewar, Commander, is now ready to proceed on any voyage. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 709, George-street. 5454

WILHELMINA.
sich forder her hiermit solche Maassregeln, die sich nach dem gegenwärtigen Stande der Dinge, empfehlen, und die ich, als Captain, zu befehlen habe, in welchem Falle ich Vergehen und Verbrechen, welche die Sicherheit der Schiffe und der Besatzung betreffen, nicht dulden werde. Die Befehlshaber der Schiffe, welche diese Maassregeln nicht befolgen, werden die Verantwortung für die Folgen zu tragen haben.
Der Capitän FRIEDRICH SCHMIDT. 5305

FREIGHT TO THE MAURITIUS.
TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until noon on Monday, the 16th instant, for conveying hence to the Mauritius, or about Fifty Tons of Salt Beef.
The tender to state the rate per ton, the name of the vessel, and the date of sailing.
Commissioner, New South Wales, Sydney 4, September, 1851.
D. W. RAMSAY, Deputy Commissioner General. 4749

TREASURY BILLS.
TENDERS for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, every Monday and Thursday, at noon, until further notice.
The tenders to be in duplicate, sealed and marked "Tender for Treasury Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY, Deputy Commissioner General. Commissioner, New South Wales, Sydney, August 2. 2344

BARRACK CONTRACTS.
Office of Ordnance, Sydney, 1st September, 1851.
Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this Office, until Saturday the 27th instant, at noon, from persons willing to enter into contracts for performing the undermentioned services for three years, from the 1st October next to the 30th September, 1854, viz:—
Washing and repairing Barrack and Hospital bedding.
Repairing furniture and utensils.
Purchase and removal of old straw from Barracks.
At the buildings in charge of the Ordnance Department.
Emptying privies and ash-pits, and removal of the soil.
Sweeping chimneys.
The tenders to be sealed, and to specify on the outside the service for which the tender is made, and addressed to the "Deputy-Ordnance Surveyor, Office of Ordnance, Sydney."
Forms of tenders, and any further information may be obtained at the Ordnance Office, Sydney; and at the Barrack Office, Victoria Barracks. 4424

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq., Thomas Agar, Esq., R. M. Robey, Esq., Thos. Holt, jun., Esq., W. B. Scott, Esq., Surveyor, James Hume, Esq., Secretary, George King, Esq.
The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—
SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 16s. to 20s. per cent.
FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, twelve months, on all yearly policies, so THAT THE ACTUAL cost of Insurance will be ONE-HALF only of the above rates.
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING, Secretary.

N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Brown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept.
No. 15-371.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 10th September, 1851.
TO CONTRACTORS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with plans and specifications exhibited in the City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, where all particulars may be obtained:—
Completion of the Building on the Wharf at Solihers Point.
Curbing and gutters required in Market-street, Pitt-street, and Bridge-street.
JOHN RAE, Town Clerk. 5148

WENTWORTH FOR EVER!
MR. WENTWORTH'S Friends will meet him, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Entwistle's Hotel, in York-street, This Day, the 15th instant, to attend him to the Hastings. By order of the Committee.
W. H. WELLS, Secretary. 5401

THE CASINO POLKA.—This delightful Polka, played at Mr. Esman's fashionable weekly entertainment at the Royal Hotel, is the admiration of all present, from its elegant and flowing melodies; in three parts. It is remarkably danceable, and decided one of the best Polkas yet heard. May be had of the undersigned. Also, the Gem of the Opera of the Enochian, My Promise Bill in Calm and Storm; sung by Miss Sara Flower. The Polka, price one shilling, the Song, two shillings. KANE AND MAHER, Stationers, Hunter-street. 5440

ROYAL HOTEL.
UNDER the distinguished patronage of General Wynn. The New York Serenaders respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that they will give their thirty-third ETHIOPIAN MUSICAL SOIREE, under the above distinguished patronage, THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 15, on which occasion they have been requested to sing the following programme:—
PART I.
Introductory Overture, Fra Diavolo.
Let's be Gay, (music from Robert le Diable).
Life by de Gally Fire.
Who's dat Nigger dar a Peeping, (Music from Fra Diavolo).
Betty Brown (Music from the 3rd Chantrelle).
Lucy Neal.
Old Joe.
Don't you know?
Sally White.
PART II.
Duet, Violin and Guitar, (selections from the Bohemian Girl).
Duet, Flute and Guitar.
Overture, (selections from the Bohemian Girl).
Darkey Schoolmaster (trio).
Come day, Go day.
Jonny Lane.
Merry is de Minstrel's Life.
Gum-tree Canoe.
Nigger from de South.
PART III.
Overture, (selections from the Bohemian Girl).
Darkey Schoolmaster (trio).
Come day, Go day.
Jonny Lane.
Merry is de Minstrel's Life.
Gum-tree Canoe.
Nigger from de South.
Admission 2s.
Tickets to be obtained at the Royal Hotel, Macaoine Hall, York-street; Music Store, of Mr. Henry Marsh, 490, George-street; and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at a quarter past 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

DRAPERS' HOMEBUSH RACES.
THURSDAY 2nd, and FRIDAY 3rd OCTOBER.
First Race to start at half-past twelve o'clock precisely.
FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.
THE DRAPERS' PURSE of 150 Sovereigns, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize exceeding thirty sovereigns, weight for age; 3 furlongs, 1 mile, 1 1/2 miles, 2 miles, 2 1/2 miles, 3 miles, 3 1/2 miles, 4 miles, 4 1/2 miles, 5 miles, 5 1/2 miles, 6 miles, 6 1/2 miles, 7 miles, 7 1/2 miles, 8 miles, 8 1/2 miles, 9 miles, 9 1/2 miles, 10 miles, 10 1/2 miles, 11 miles, 11 1/2 miles, 12 miles, 12 1/2 miles, 13 miles, 13 1/2 miles, 14 miles, 14 1/2 miles, 15 miles, 15 1/2 miles, 16 miles, 16 1/2 miles, 17 miles, 17 1/2 miles, 18 miles, 18 1/2 miles, 19 miles, 19 1/2 miles, 20 miles, 20 1/2 miles, 21 miles, 21 1/2 miles, 22 miles, 22 1/2 miles, 23 miles, 23 1/2 miles, 24 miles, 24 1/2 miles, 25 miles, 25 1/2 miles, 26 miles, 26 1/2 miles, 27 miles, 27 1/2 miles, 28 miles, 28 1/2 miles, 29 miles, 29 1/2 miles, 30 miles, 30 1/2 miles, 31 miles, 31 1/2 miles, 32 miles, 32 1/2 miles, 33 miles, 33 1/2 miles, 34 miles, 34 1/2 miles, 35 miles, 35 1/2 miles, 36 miles, 36 1/2 miles, 37 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FISHER'S RUM, 26 O.P., or 1 to 2.
FISHER'S Colonial Rum, 28 O.P.,
or 1 to 2, to be had only at his stores,
No. 237, George-street, Sydney, opposite the
Old Bural Ground.
Also, packed in cases of one dozen each,
containing two gallons imperial—
Australian brandy
Spirits of wine, 56 O.P.
Cherry brandy
Rum
Ginger wine
Stomachic bitters
Peppermint
Lemon syrup
Cloves, &c., &c.
Address, MR. HENRY FISHER,
Distiller,
No. 237, George-street, Sydney, opposite the
Old Bural Ground. 4780

LANDING ex Dublin, from Liver-
pool, by Smith, Brothers, and Co., and
for sale at their Stores in Sussex-street,
Tinned holloware, in assorted hogheads, com-
prising oval boilers, saucepans, tea kettles,
stewpans, and tea kitchens
Full register grates
Saw iron
Iron wire, 66, 28, 14, 7, and 4 lb. down
Brazed, japanned, and Berlin black fenders
Kitchen fenders
Close link coil chain
Wood screws
Red screws
Carpenter's 3-bolt iron locks
Best bushed door locks
Fine plate glass
Sander's and Young's stock locks
Drawback and hall door locks
Improved square and rim latches
Clark's butt and parliament hinges
Barrel and round tower bolts
Scott's T hinges
Welded Lancashire chest and T hinges
Coach wrenches
Iron rakes, brooms, and hoes
Saw scrapers, brick and mason's trowels
Lath and shingle hammers
Farrier's hammers
Best and Canterbury hammers
Carpenter's riveting hammers
Ground paint brushes
Room heads, banister brushes
Whitewash brushes, sash tools
Knee, scrubbing shoe, oil, and stove brushes
Sheepskins, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Ewban's patent nails, all sizes
For sale by
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street. 4962

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the
Stores of the Under-
signed, Round and square bars of iron
Hoop iron
Tinned oval pots, saucepans, tea kettles, and
kitchens
Rim locks, padlocks, braces and bits
Norfolk latches
Saw iron
Single and double barrelled fowling pieces
Carbines, pistols, percussion caps
Milled steel
Window glass, putty
White lead
Black, green, and red paints
Lined oil and turpentine
Varnish
Shoe bills, lath, and other nails
Foster's extra-strapped spades
Sheepskins
Butt and T hinges
Corkscrews, tea bells
Charcoal tin plates
Patent scythes, hand saws
Pit and cross-cut saws and files
Tomahawks, hoes, and trowels
Mortice and falling axes
Trowel bolts, looking glasses
Room heads, banister brushes
Japanned brass bowls
Scrubbing, shoe, and water brushes
Scott brushes and sash tools
Hair, cloth, and nail brushes, &c.
Chimbleys, frying pans
Smoothing and grooving planes
Britannia metal ware
Cruet frames, tea and coffee pots, dram bot-
tles, candlesticks and snuffers, tea and table
spoons, knives, edge tools, socket chisels,
spoke shaves
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Sewing
ABRAM BIRLEY, Sussex-street.
Sydney, September 8. 4956

FOR SALE—Shepherd's keg tobacco,
or recent arrivals
Kyanolite, tea, ex Juliana and Albion
Gunpowder and hyson tea, ex Albion
Sugars—Pampanga, Zebu, and Java
Ditto grooves, and tea tapers
Colman's blue
Martell's brandy
West India rum, 7 to 20 O.P.
Case gin, Dutch proof
Rant's port wine in cask
Ditto bottled, quarts and pints
Champagne, Madras
Bar and hoop iron, assorted
Ditto grooves, 4, 6, 8, and 10 lb.
Lead pipe, 1 and 2 lb.
Munt's sheeting metal and nails
Shot, assorted
Woodpecker, 4 lb.
Cassia and red-banded bags
Devil's heads and cones
Furnace, 18 x 27
Corkwood
Scales and weights
6204
LAUREL, PARBURY, AND CO.,
Sydney, September 8. 4956

ON SALE at the Stores of the under-
signed, ex late arrivals:
Molekine, cones, fowling, gumbrons
Shooting and shivering cloth
Wet and initiation muscades
Cloth and linen cases
Navy blue and fancy prints
Alpacas, delaines, flannels
Silks, velvets, and plushes, colours
Emerald, marine, gala plaids
Dress, and dress, huckaback
Visions, polkas, scarfs, mantles, peleries
Indian, sarongs, lace, capes, plaids and fancy
shawls
Irish linen, brown holland, poplins
Marino shirts and pants
Regatta, fine white, Scotch twill, and serge
shirts
Garnsey, striped and blue ditto
Infants' heads, boots, &c.
Cravats, hose, mitts
Silk, cotton and worsted hose
Cotton and India-rubber braces
Blanketing cotton, thread, lace
Corsets, duncans, and cambric handkerchiefs
Kid, silk, thread, lace, pearl, embroidered, doe
and worsted gloves, sarinet and satin ribbon
Mohair coat, cotton robe, tapes, stay laces
Infants' frocks, robes, caps, &c.
Silk fringe, gowns, edging
Bathing suits, winders, slacks, silk squares
Shawl, lace, muslin, ribbon
Buttons, metal, flexible, pearl, sapphire, al-
lured, gilt, enameled, and japanned
Out wholeclothes, chinas
Artificial flowers, assorted needles, pins, &c.
Boys' and men's navy and fancy frocks
Field molekin cord and doekin trousers
Super and fancy cloth coats
Silk, satin, and fancy vests
Ladies' and gentlemen's hoots and shoes
Blankets, rugs, &c.
Oilecloth, worsted table covers
White and coloured counterpane.
ABRAM BIRLEY, Sussex-street.
September 8. 4954

FOR SALE, several Houses on this
Island, and other parts of the City.
Owners of Freehold Properties desirous of
selling, will send particulars through this office.
TO LET.
2700 on the water, at 5000.
6615
In Western-plain, Sydney.
SPRING GARDEN, HOUSE, and HAR-
bour, for sale, with water, and adapted
for parties, and for the purpose of
will be sold at 1000, the present proprietor
has no further use for them. Apply to
284, George-street. 4975

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WANTED, a Female Cook, well
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Hotel; a person of good character will receive
liberal wages. Also, a female of about
15 years of age, to make himself generally
useful; wages no object to an industrious
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Hotel, Macquarie-place, This Day, Monday,
16th September. 5435
WANTED, two female servants, one
as Housemaid, and one to do plain
cooking and washing. Apply to Mrs. PAT-
TERSON, No. 7, Colonnade, Bridge-street. 5436
WANTED, a Tandem Leader, three
parts, build, colour bay, with black
points; must be five and a half hands high,
about five years old, sound, and well selected.
Apply to Mr. S. A. PATTERSON, at Captain
Ashmore's, Kent-street, North. 5437
WANTED, four good Carpenters, for
Gothic work. Apply to Mr. ISAAC
ELVIN, at Mr. Baker's, Woolloomooloo. 5417
STOLEN or Strayed from Clydeade, a
near Windsor, on or about the 29th of
August, a bright bay draught horse, branded
JB on near shoulder, about 16 hands high,
ear on under lip, white streak on face, hind
feet white, and fore feet partly white. A re-
ward of £1 will be paid for such information
as may lead to his recovery, if strayed; and £5
if stolen, on conviction of the offender. Apply
at Clydeade House, or to Mr. LAM, Miller's
Point, Sydney. 5419
LOST, from Bogolong, a Chestnut
Mare, branded A under the saddle on
the near side, 5 over 4 sideways on the near
shoulder. White belly, four white legs and
muzzle white, when in good condition shows a
number of white spots on the body. Any
person finding the above mare and delivering
her to the undersigned or to Mr. George
Douglas, of Yass, will receive a reward of one
pound, and if stolen five pounds will be paid
on conviction of the offender. JOHN McEACHERN,
Jugiong Flat. 4903
REWARD—Lost (through the
Railway people breaking down the
fence, and leaving them one), one bay Horse,
black points, long tail, star in forehead, six-
teen hands high, branded under mane J, on
near shoulder W (not C), bred by W.
Walker, Esq., a small chestnut colt with him
unbranded. One bay Cob, black points, short
tail, branded on near shoulder M, not plain.
One brown Horse, bang tail. One bay Horse,
black points, bang tail; sixteen hands each,
and both branded under mane Z. Whoever
will cause any of the said Horses to be deliv-
ered to H. D. BURY, Homebush Cottage,
will receive one pound each Horse. 5411
TO LET, a Cottage, containing three
rooms and attic, situated in Kent-street
North, adjoining the premises of Captain
Ashmore, where enquire for particulars. 5453
TO LET—The Wharf and Stores
situate at Miller's Point, known as
Duke's Wharf.
Erington House, with 160 acres of land, on
the Parramatta River, about one mile above
Kissing Point. The land is fenced in and divided
into paddocks.
Application to be made at the Loan Com-
pany's Office, 54, Castlereagh-street.
Sydney, June 25. 12440
THE SERVANTS' Registry Office,
George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel,
provides settlers, private families, and the
public generally, with every description of farm
and domestic servants, mechanics, educated
persons, and others of good character; and
obtains employment for the unemployed, both
male and female.
Various servants wanted. A wool-
store, chemist, and joiner, together with a
variety of servants (married and single) are
now engaged.
H. F. BRIMMER.
TWO YOUNG LADIES, (SISTERS),
desirous of obtaining a more
comfortable home than it is their lot to
enjoy under their father's roof.
The elder, who has received a liberal edu-
cation, seeks the companionship of a lady,
where the applicant will use her best en-
deavours to render her society agreeable and
useful.
The younger is anxious for employment in a
Ladies' Seminary, where her exertions can
be available in the instruction of the junior
pupils, requiring a reasonable time, and the
means for her own improvement.
Salary for either, a secondary considera-
tion.
Apply, C. M. H. P., Post Office, Sydney. 5428
WANTED, a House to rent, suitable
for a respectable family, containing
seven or eight good rooms, and within a re-
asonable distance of St. James' Church, and
not to exceed from £100 to £120 per annum.
Address X. Y. Z., at Mr. MAGNATH'S, Grocer,
Hunter-street. 5328
APARTMENTS—Wanted, furnished
apartments; a small parlour and bed-
room, in the vicinity of the Herald Office,
with light attendance. Apply, by letter only, to
J. K., Herald Office. 5312
WANTED, for a store in Van Die-
men's Land, a young Man thoroughly
acquainted with the ironmongery trade in all
its details, and competent to take the charge of
a store as shopman or otherwise. References
as to character indispensable. Apply by letter
only to W. S., Herald Office. 4281
WANTED, for an office of general
business, a respectable Youth who
writes a good hand, and has some knowl-
edge of accounts. Apply by letter to O. K.,
Herald Office. 5474
WANTED, an Out-Door Man servant
who understands the care of cows.
Apply to Mrs. M. WOOLLEY, Cleveland House,
Elizabeth-street. 5416
WANTED, in a Clergyman's family,
about forty miles from Sydney, a
man and his wife, without imbecilities; the
man to look after a horse, milk a cow, attend
to a small garden, and make himself generally
useful; and the wife to cook and assist in
household work. They must be members of
the Church of England, and produce testi-
monials of character. Apply to Mr. NORTHWOOD,
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Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1851.

No. 51-356.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 3rd September, 1851.
CITY OF SYDNEY,
TO WIT,
CITY ELECTION.

WILLIAM THURLOW, Esquire,
Mayor of the City of Sydney, and
Returning Officer of the Electoral District of
Sydney, do hereby give notice that in the
event of a poll being demanded by or on the
part of any candidate at the nomination of
three members to serve in the Legislative
Council for the city aforesaid, on the fifteenth
September instant; the polling at the differ-
ent wards will commence on Tuesday, the six-
teenth day of the said month of September, at
nine o'clock in the forenoon, and will close at
four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day,
at the undermentioned places:—

Gipsy Ward.—A Booth on Fort Phillip Hill.
Bourke Ward.—The Court of Requests, Bent-
street.
Brisbane Ward.—The Police Office, George-
street.
Macquarie Ward.—The Supreme Court, King-
street.
Coast Ward.—The Court House, Darlinghurst.
Phillip Ward.—The Haymarket, Campbell-
street.

W. THURLOW, Mayor.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

No. 51-354
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 4th August, 1851.
Thurlow, Mayor.

City of Sydney to wit.
WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act
of the Governor and Legislative Coun-
cil of New South Wales passed in the four-
teenth year of the reign of her present Majesty
Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to provide
for the division of the colony of New South
Wales, after the separation of the district of Port
Phillip therefrom, into Electoral Districts, and
for the election of members to serve in the Legisla-
tive Council," a writ for the election of three
members to serve in the said Legislative Coun-
cil for the Electoral District of Sydney, was
received by me on the second day of August
instant, in which writ bearing date the 1st day
of August instant, under the hand and seal of
His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz
Roy, Governor-General of the colony aforesaid,
the fifteenth day of September next, being
named as the day of nomination for
such election; and in the event of the same
being contested, the sixteenth day of the said
month of September is fixed as the day for
taking the poll at the different polling places in
the said district:—

Now I, William Thurlow, Esquire, Mayor of
the city of Sydney, and Returning Officer for
the said Electoral District of Sydney, do in pur-
suance of the Act above recited, hereby give
notice that a public meeting of the electors of
the Electoral District of Sydney will be held on
the fifteenth day of September next, at 12
o'clock noon, in Macquarie Place, Bourke
Ward, in the said city, for the nomination and
election of three members to serve in the Leg-
islative Council for the said Electoral Dis-
trict; but in the event of there being more
than three candidates, and a poll being de-
manded by any of the candidates, or by not
less than six electors on behalf of any candi-
date, that the polling of such election will
commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon of
the sixteenth day of the said month of Sep-
tember next at the different polling places, to
be hereafter notified, and finally close at four
o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

W. THURLOW, Mayor.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE
SYDNEY HAMLETS.

THE ELECTION will, as already
notified, take place on THURSDAY,
the 18th day of September, at noon, at the
Cleveland Paddock.

In the event of the Election being contested,
the 20th day of September shall be the day
for taking the poll at the different polling
places, viz:—

AT THE GLASS.—In a room adjoining Penell's
Mills, at the junction of the Glebe and Par-
ramatta Roads.
AT O'CONNELL TOWN.—In a room recently oc-
cupied as a Wesleyan school-house, nearly
opposite Mr. Robery's entrance gate.
AT REDFERN.—In the Parochial School-house,
Botany-street, fronting Evelyn House.
AT PADDINGTON.—In the Presbyterian School-
house there.
AT ST. LEONARD'S.—In the Presbyterian School-
house there.
AT BALMAIN.—In a room of Mr. Halloran's
Academy, situated near the road leading to
the Steam Ferry Wharf.
Polling at the several places shall commence
at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall
finally close at four o'clock in the afternoon.

GEORGE MILLER,
Returning Officer.

Sydney, September 10. 5077

TO THE VOTERS FOR MR.
WENTWORTH.

GENTLEMEN.—As it appears to be
the general impression that Mr. Went-
worth is sure to be returned at the head of the
Poll, some fear is felt that this impression of
security may cause his friends to relax in their
exertions. The Committee therefore respectfully
request that every elector who intends to vote
for Mr. Wentworth will poll as early as possi-
ble on Tuesday morning.

THOMAS BARKER,
Chairman of Committee.

5413

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF
SYDNEY.

Paramatta, 18th August, 1851.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been in-
vited, by the unanimous vote of a Public
Meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney, held on
the 13th May last, to become a Candidate for
the Representation of the city at the approach-
ing election; and that invitation having been
based on the favourable opinion entertained by
no inconsiderable portion of the constituency
of my procedure as a member of Council in
times past; I am relieved from the necessity of
offering you a formal declaration of my poli-
tical principles on the present occasion.

The truth is, as one of the late Representa-
tives of the City, I occupy the singular posi-
tion of having nothing either to retract or
to recant in soliciting your suffrages. The
principles I hold are precisely the same as
I have always advocated, however feebly, since
I first entered the Legislative Council in the
year 1843—with this difference, that I now
hold them more firmly, having had to
suffer for them in various ways, and from
being enabled, from recent events, to anticipate
their speedy and complete triumph.

Permit me, however, to advert to one or two
important Constitutional principles, which, it
seems to me, ought to be kept steadily in view
by every popular constituency in the coming
election.

During the past year the Imperial Parlia-
ment was pleased to grant us a constitution
for the Colony, which, however imperfect and
unsatisfactory, would doubtless have served
our purpose for a time, if it had only been car-
ried out with common honesty. You are well
aware, however, that it was not so carried out,
and that on the contrary, the three principal
electoral districts of the colony, the City of
Sydney, the Sydney Hamlets, and the County
of Cumberland—comprising upwards of three-
eighths, that is nearly one-half the entire
population and property of the country, have—
under the recent Electoral Act, which was
passed ostensibly to carry out that Constitu-
tion, but, in reality, to deprive us of any bene-
fit which it offered—had only one-sixth of the
Representation assigned to them, while the
other five-eighths have had five-sixths.

Gentlemen, to rob men of their political
rights, as has been done so outrageously, and
to so flagrant an extent, in this instance, is not
less criminal in the sight of God than it is to
rob them of their sheep and cattle; and the
crime is only aggravated, when perpetrated by
men of superior station in society, and under
the shroud of law. There is no code of
morals for politicians, different from that for
other men; and much of the notorious mis-
government which prevails throughout the
civilized world, is resolvable like our own Elec-
toral Act, into downright robbing and stealing,
although men may choose to call it by a some-
what milder name.

I need not remind you that this discreditable
Act was concocted by that Model Statesman,
whom we have all hitherto been delighting to
honour, but who has thus sold us at last—Mr.
E. Deas-Thomson; but it is expedient and nec-
essary that I should remind you, that even the
Colonial Secretary, with all his Government
influence, would have been utterly unable to
carry that measure as he did, had he not been
aided and assisted by my late learned colleague.
I confess I should have liked, therefore, if that
learned gentleman, who assisted the electors,
had—instead of presenting you with a
sort of Tract, containing, doubtless, a very
edifying account of his own recent and remark-
able conversion to Anti-Transportationism—
simply told you, like an honest man, to what
extent he was prepared to retract and recant in
the matter of the Electoral Act. For I trust
you will have sufficient self-respect to allow no
man to represent your City who refuses to
speak both plainly and satisfactorily on that
important point; on which, I regret to ob-
serve, the learned gentleman maintains an
ominous silence.

With the popular voice virtually stifled by
authority, over nearly one-half of the colony,
and a mock Representation created for the
other half, and both backed up with an
unscrupulous Government to do what they
please with the rights, and interests, and
funds of the people, it would be absurd to ex-
pect anything of importance, either in the way
of reform or of advancement, from the New
Council. Gentlemen, expect nothing of the
kind, and you will not be disappointed.
As an instrument of Government, the
New Council will necessarily form its
very constitution, be beneath contempt.
Its very existence will be a standing open
upbraiding the common sense and the undoubted
rights of the Colony; and so long as it exists,
it will prove a serious impediment in the way
of its progress and advancement. It will
clearly, therefore, be alike your interest and
your duty to get rid of it, root and branch, in
the shortest possible time and in the simplest
constitutional way; that we may obtain in lieu
of it, a Legislature that will really represent the
sentiments, and advocate the rights and inter-
ests of the people.

This, it appears to me, may be effected, in
the present transcendently important crisis of
our colonial history, with comparative facility
and with indubitable success. From the recent
proceedings in Parliament, combined with
subsequent announcements made to a neigh-
bouring Colony, it is sufficiently obvious that
the inhabitants of New South Wales should
allow their actual Legislature to be dissolved
into a Legislature consisting of Two Houses,
on condition that both of these houses should be
exclusively elective, that condition would be at
once acceded to by the authorities at home.

It appears to me that the colony is now fully
ripe for such a change in the form of its Leg-
islature, and that this is the only way in which
our political freedom can at present be ob-
tained. We should thus get rid of the vile,
demoralizing, degrading element of Govern-
ment Nominees, which acts as a perfect in-
cubus upon our whole political and social
system, once and for ever. What particular
course should be advocated either in the
Council or otherwise, for the attainment of
this important object, I deem it unnecessary
for the present to state.

At all events, it may be taken for granted
that any person who will stand true to the po-
pular cause, in the two important constitu-
tional questions to which I have adverted, will
in all likelihood do so also in every other. For
my own part, believing as I do that Civil and
Religious Liberty can never be enjoyed, in
reality, as long as any portion of the Christian
Church is the mere stipendiary of the State,
I consider it a constitutional principle of equal
importance with that of those I have adverted
to, that every Church or Religious Denomina-
tion should be left to support its own clergy,
without assistance or support from the State;
but knowing that there are differences of
opinion on this point among the liberal por-
tion of the community, and knowing also that the
question is a mere question of time, I should
not be disposed to press it with the same ur-
gency as the others.

As certain of the present candidates for leg-
islative honours have volunteered their future
services, as legislators, to maintain and defend
British connexion, I would observe that the
question is one that is not likely to come before
the New Council in any conceivable form.
Besides, when a million, or even half a million
of British freemen stand together, (as it is not
improbable they may very shortly,) on Aus-
tralian ground, they will scarcely be disposed to
ask the opinion of certain candidates to ad-
mission into the present gagged and fettered
Council of New South Wales, as to whether
they should claim their birthright or not. Our
duty is simply to get the best Government we
can for the present, and to leave futurity to
think and act for itself.

At the same time I have no hesitation in ac-
knowledging that, in common with some of
the most distinguished statesmen of the age,
as well as with a large and constantly increasing
portion of the middle or tax-paying classes
of England, I hold that, under the universal
franchise of God, any colonial community,
like that of New South Wales, has an inherent
right to entire freedom and independence,
whenever it is both able and willing to under-
take the management of its own affairs, with-
out either assistance or protection from the
Parent State; just as a son, when he comes of
age, and creates a business, and forms a house-
hold of his own, is thenceforth legally free from
all parental control. And as it is the son, in
the latter case, whom the law invests with the
exclusive right of deciding whether he shall
exercise his personal freedom or not, and not
the father, who may be a churchwarden or par-
son, and disposed, like our own political step-
father in Downing-street, to act the tyrant to-
wards his child; so, in the former case, it is
the colony, and not the Parent State, which
is divinely invested, under the universal law of
God for the government of this lower world,
with the exclusive right of deciding as to its
own future condition. But those who think
these plain and obvious principles exception-
able are quite welcome to controvert them if
they can.

Gentlemen, from the inherent faults of its
constitution, I confess, I can expect little or
nothing from the new Council; and to judge
from my own past experience, as far as I am
personally concerned, I can expect nothing, in
a Council so constituted, but much thankless
labour and insolent abuse. Still, however, if
you really want a plain, honest, and useful
body to get rid of the whole concern in a
regular and constitutional way, that the colony
may get a Legislature which people will not
need to be ashamed of, when strangers come
amongst them, to see our Great Exhibition at the
Digby, I shall be most happy to place my
humble abilities at your service.

Gentlemen, I remain,
With unforgotten respect,
Your sincere well-wisher.

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

TO THE ELECTORS IN AND FOR THE
DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF
BATHURST.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Return-
ing Officer of the District of the County
of Bathurst, do hereby give notice that in pur-
suance of a writ directed to me, under the
hand and seal of His Excellency the Governor-
General, the nomination of a Member to serve
in the Legislative Council, for the District of
the County of Bathurst, will take place in the
Square, at Bathurst, on Monday, the 15th day
of September instant, at noon.

In the event of a poll being demanded, the
polling will take place on Wednesday, the 17th day of September
instant, at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminate at 4
o'clock p.m. of the same day.

Royal Hotel—Bathurst.
Court House—Cathar.
Wellington Inn—Orange.
Mr. Tyler's Inn—Glenwidra.
Coach and Horse Inn—Orange.
Fitz Roy Inn—Blenny.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Returning Officer.

5409

MR. COWPER'S ELECTION.

MR. COWPER'S Central Committee
will meet at Holman's, White Horse
Inn, George-street, This Evening, Monday, at
half-past 7 o'clock.
Members are particularly requested to
attend.

H. SELWYN SMITH,
Hon. Sec.

5458

CITY ELECTION.—The friends of
Mr. LAMB are requested to meet at
Mr. King's, Fourth and Clyde Tavern, (corner
of George and Jamison streets), THIS DAY,
Monday, 15th September, at 4 o'clock p.m.,
to make arrangements for conducting the
Election on his behalf, at the various Wards
To-morrow.

5441

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF
THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with
the earnest solicitations of a large and
highly respectable body of my fellow-citizens,
I have been induced to offer myself as a candi-
date for your suffrages at the ensuing election.
Had their choice fallen upon one who is more
worthy of the high honour of representing you
in the Council, I should have been the last to
put myself forward; but to an invitation such
as that which I have received, I can give but
one answer; if I can serve you, gentlemen, I
am ready to do so with all my heart.

My political principles will be readily under-
stood, when I declare that I am and have ever
been a firm and uncompromising friend of civil
and religious liberty. The former I would ad-
vocate by giving to all classes a proportionate
voice in the Legislature, and the latter by op-
posing to the utmost any attempt to confer pec-
uliar privileges upon a favoured denomina-
tion. Whether the interests at stake be civil or
religious, I shall ever deem it my duty to resist
class legislation, believing as I do that a mem-
ber of the Legislative Council is sent there not
as the representative of a class, but of the
people at large.

Many of those on whose support I rely are
anxious that a Roman Catholic should be
returned, and will, doubtless, expect that in
the event of my success, I should be re-
garded as the representative of the Catholic
body; to those gentlemen I would humbly
submit that if I do my duty as the repre-
sentative of the people of Sydney, I shall
be bound to see that justice is done, as far as
possible to ALL, whether Catholics or Pro-
testants. To show any unfair partiality to the
members of my own communion would be
a departure from the principles which I
have honestly and openly professed. If any
occasion should occur, in which the knowl-
edge possessed by me may be useful in pre-
venting injustice to the Catholic Church it
shall be used for that purpose, and I shall
conceive to be the real wish of those gen-
tlemen who desire the Catholic interests to be
represented. My friends will not, I hope,
misunderstand me when I say that I come
forward not as a Catholic, relying on the suf-
frages of Catholics only, and purposing to
be their peculiar advocate; but as a citizen,
throwing myself on the support of all my
fellow-citizens without respect of creed, and
pledging myself to advocate with all my power
the general interests of the colony.

I proceed to speak briefly of a few topics, on
which the electors may wish to hear my
opinion.

On the important subject of Education, I
think that where it can be carried out, the
Denominational System should be maintained;
where the scattered population renders this
system impossible, I should be an advocate for
the establishing of National Schools, provided
every facility be afforded to the clergy to im-
part religious instruction by occasional visits.

Against the renewal of TRANSPORTATION, in
any shape, direct or indirect, to this, or to any
neighbouring colony, I shall never cease to
protest as a measure in the highest degree in-
jurious to all classes, but especially so to the
working men, who came to the colony with the
understanding that they would not have to
compete with prison labour.

With regard to the LAND QUESTION, I am of
opinion that the waste lands, as they are called,
should be placed at the disposal of the Repre-
sentatives of the people.

The reduction of the FRANCHISE in the
election of members for the Legislative Council I
hail as a great boon to the colony. I hope to
see it still further reduced; and I shall
strenuously support a similar reduction in the
Municipal franchise.

The QUALIFICATION of the representatives
of the people I consider to be injuriously high.
In respect to the expenditure of Public
Money, I should be an advocate for
economy which did not involve injustice or
breach of faith, but I should be prepared to
vote for an extension of grants for public pur-
poses to the city of Sydney.

I am a decided advocate for Postal Reform,
and for the abolition of all the Court fees by
which law expenses are at present so much
increased.

If I have omitted any point of interest, I can
only say that I shall be most happy to reply to
any elector who will do me the honour to
question me at the Ward Meetings at which I
have been requested to attend.

In the mean time heartily thanking those
among you who have shown your confidence
in me by inviting me to become your repre-
sentative, and pledging myself to do my utmost
to deserve that confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER LONGMORE.

Sydney, May 30. 5460

looking and washing. Apply to Mrs. Parr-
SHARD, No. 7, Colonnade, Bridge-street. 4420

Clothes silk hair nets
French mirrors, in wood and zinc frames
58 Cases sage

58 Cases sage

Quart nickles

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—Since you did me the honour to become a candidate for the representation of the City, the writ for the General Election has been issued, and I feel that the time has arrived when I may fairly be expected to state my sentiments upon those questions which are of general interest.

Having when in the Legislative Council voted in favour of Responsible Government—of an extension of the Franchise—of increased representation of the separation of the deliberations of the representatives of the people from the nominees of the Crown—and of the disposal by the Legislature of the colony, of the revenue derived from the Crown lands, I have now only to assure you that my views on these important subjects remain unaltered.

I am not favourable to vote by ballot.

After very great consideration, I am firmly persuaded that the present system of granting long leases of Crown lands is calculated to work the deepest injury to the future interests of the colony, and that every reasonable inducement should be offered to parties to acquire the fee-simple of the lands occupied by them. My views on this question are fully expressed in the following extract from a report drawn up by myself as Chairman of a Committee of the Legislative Council which sat in the year 1844. "Your Committee would further recommend the vesting of the management of the Crown lands, and the revenues arising therefrom, in the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, as has been done in Canada, Newfoundland, and other British Colonies. When the Governor and Council have been invested with these powers, it will be, in the opinion of your Committee, their first duty to frame such a system of leases, as, without really surrendering under that name the right to the freehold, may yet give to the occupant that feeling of security which is shown by the evidence to be so necessary in every point of view, and to annex to these leases such rights of pre-emption and of compensation for improvements, as may render it, for the interest, as well as the comfort, of the stockholder to surround himself with the conveniences of civilised life. Your Committee, unable as they are to influence the result, will give no opinion whether one system of this kind can be devised for the whole colony; but they trust that the evidence which they have collected may be found useful in determining this and many other points which must necessarily come under the consideration of the Legislature whenever it shall have been invested with the control of Crown Lands by the justice of Parliament."

The above paragraph was written expressly with a view to prevent the adoption of such a system as that which has caused great and general dissatisfaction. The Committee recommended that the minimum price of land should be reduced, and intended that leases, for a short term of years only, should be given. The Imperial Government, however, adhered to the high price of land, and granted leases for terms of 14 years, which leases were renewable for successive series of 14 years, until the lands should be available at £1 per acre.

This ruinous system of wholesale confiscation ought, in my humble judgment, to be stopped as speedily as possible; but all pledges made under it ought to be respected. I cannot think that the legitimate prosperity of the wool-grower and grazer is at all dependent upon its continuance.

Opposed as I have ever been to class legislation, I shall be prepared to vote against the renewal of the Assessment Act, as I did against its first passing into law. I never could understand upon what principle of justice the Squatters, as they are termed, should alone be taxed for Police and other objects, which for the Settled Districts are provided out of the General Revenue; to which revenue the Squatters contribute in at least an equal proportion to their fellow-colonists.

Good roads are so essential to the prosperity of a country, that every measure calculated to improve the means of internal communication shall receive my warmest support.

I shall have much satisfaction in uniting my most strenuous exertions with those of the other members of the Legislature for the extension of the blessings of education; but any system which does not enlist the feelings and sympathies of the parents cannot receive my sanction. Desiring to have my children educated in the faith of their parents, my utmost efforts shall be devoted to obtain that privilege for those children are educated at the public expense. And I believe that this may be done more effectually and economically under the Denominational than under what is called the National System. The Sydney University might be made a useful Institution, but unfortunately it is attempted to be established upon principles strongly objected to by the most influential and sincere friends of education in the colony; and unless its constitution be materially amended, it must fail. The funds placed at the disposal of its governing body are excessive, and their expenditure will, I am persuaded, be productive of little or no public benefit.

For religious instruction the Imperial Parliament has taken the sum of £30,000 per annum, and placed it at the sole disposal of her Majesty. I see no good reason why this money, like the proceeds of all other taxes, should not be placed at the disposal of the representatives of the people. The establishment of a State Church is now wholly impossible, and the members of the religious bodies at present drawing aid from the public revenues, should seriously consider what provision can in future be made by voluntary contributions and endowments to supply those institutions, and maintain those institutions, for which the funds provided are even now being rapidly exhausted, and which may not be continued to them many years longer.

Though I have for many years been a close observer of passing events, I am utterly unable to comprehend what is meant by the charges of inefficient action and dishonesty which have been levelled against the population of this great and flourishing city. The immense strides in material prosperity, and the rapid diminution of crime, as well as the moral improvement which have taken place since the discontinuance of transportation to these shores,

cannot fail to strike the least observant among us; and he who, under such circumstances, advocates a return to that odious system on any ground, must be an enemy to his country. It is one of the most gratifying reflections which a retrospect of my political career affords me, that from the first moment when the revival of transportation was agitated, I have been in the Legislative Council the foremost, and out of it, one of the most active and earnest, in endeavouring to prevent this colony from being again made the receptacle of the crime of the empire.

I have invariably advocated, and exerted myself to obtain the economical expenditure of the public Revenues—Sanitary Reform—the investigation of the working of the Government Departments, and of our Municipal Bodies; and in future I shall, in all these respects, act upon the same views and principles.

Should I have the honour to be elected, there are two subjects to which I propose to give my special attention. These are, first, to institute an enquiry into the management of the Benevolent Asylum, and to procure a report upon the best means of making adequate provision for our destitute poor. Secondly, to devise measures for effecting a good system for the drainage and sewerage of the city of Sydney. The very large and rapid increase of population which, in consequence of the discovery of Gold, may confidently be anticipated, will render this measure of vital importance to prevent the introduction amongst us of misery and disease.

In conclusion, I do not come forward in coalition with, or as the opponent of any particular candidate; and I respectfully solicit the votes of those, and of those only, who sincerely believe that I shall honestly and efficiently discharge the duties attaching to the responsible office of a representative of this city.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
CHARLES COWPER.
Sydney, 8th August, 1851.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN.—It being my intention to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrage for the representation of the Sydney Hamlets in the new Legislative Council, I have the honour of placing before you my views upon the various topics of public interest which are at the present time agitating the whole colony.

My sentiments upon the transportation question are well known. I have ever been, and shall be, opposed to the resumption of transportation, under any circumstances whatever, to any part of this Continent; for I believe that if the colonists were to concede in the least their strenuous opposition to the system, or any modification thereof, they would betray their own interests, and bring back upon themselves all the horrors and miseries of the old system, the memory of which is almost forgotten.

I am so sensible of the happiness which results to the people by means of education, that some prejudices which formerly existed in my mind against the National System of Education adopted in this colony have been overcome in consideration of the vast benefit to be derived from that system. But as it is my belief that children must be taught to be moral and religious, I will support any measure having for its object the introduction of the Bible into the Schools.

My opinions upon the land question have always been opposed to the present system, both as respects the high price of land, which I consider to be a virtual prohibition to the middling and humbler classes to emigrate to these shores, and also as regards the appropriation of the revenues arising therefrom. I consider it to be for the true interest of the country that the management of both should be under the exclusive control of the representatives of the people; and judging from the past that the greatest opposition will be hereafter evinced to your representatives having any control over these matters, I will unite my endeavours with theirs, in obtaining from the Crown a concession in favour of the country of the management of all colonial lands and revenues.

In the public expenditure it shall be my study to combine economy with the public welfare. I am an advocate for free trade, considering that it is for the advantage of the country to admit of direct and free communication with every nation. That it will open up our resources, create a healthful spirit of enterprise amongst us, and produce advantages of which we should be otherwise deprived.

I will advocate every sound system which may be introduced into the Legislative Council for rendering sea and inland postal communication cheap and expeditious. I shall ever be ready to advocate the rights of the people, by reducing the franchise, so as to admit of the true sense of the country being taken in elections for the return of members for the Legislative Council.

I am also in favour of, and will endeavour to obtain, a proper House of Representatives, and if it be thought wise and expedient, an upper and lower House.

I will endeavour to obtain for our colonial youths a share (at least) of the public patronage which ought to be bestowed upon them in colonial appointments, but which (with very few exceptions) has hitherto been liberally showered only upon British protégés.

I will assist in bringing forward, by political and liberal measures, the true interests of this country, that she may acquire that position among nations which her daily increasing resources will shortly qualify her to maintain.

Such, Gentlemen, are my views upon the great public questions which have agitated the country of late years, and which are still being daily discussed; and should they correspond with your own, I trust that I shall be honoured by your choice as your representative, when I shall be ready to maintain them, and any others having for their object a tendency to increase the social happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. F. JOSEPHSON.
Bamore, July 11.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—At a public meeting of your body, held some weeks ago, you were pleased to declare me a fit and proper person to become one of your Representatives in the Legislative Council. When returning thanks for the honour done me, I made known my opinions on various subjects of general interest; but as the other gentlemen whose names were associated with mine on that occasion have addressed you through the Press, I feel it incumbent on me to do the same.

I scarcely need assure you that I am decidedly opposed to the renewal of Transportation to any part of New South Wales. I have always considered the Act of Parliament which gave her Majesty power to declare (by Order in Council) any colony a place to which criminals may be transported, a violation of the rights and liberties of every colonist within the British empire; and I will avail myself of every legal means to resist a measure so manifestly unjust and oppressive. Many candidates for seats in the Legislative Council have pronounced the question of transportation to these colonies, set at rest by the discovery of our goldfields; but I cannot concur in this view of the subject. Earl Grey having once adopted an opinion, however erroneous, is not likely to abandon it; and he will, in all probability, again assure the Peers of the Realm that a great benefit will be conferred on the people of New South Wales by landing ship-loads of convicts on their shores; as the price of pastoral and agricultural labour (which induced the squatters of Moreton Bay, and his other correspondents to pray for them) was more likely to advance, than to be retarded, by the influx of the Anti-Transportationists not to be lulled by a fancied security, into a relaxation of their exertions to rid the whole of the Australian colonies of the vile abomination.

The efforts I made to obtain for the citizens of Sydney a proper representation (at the time the Electoral Act was under discussion in the late Legislative Council) will be renewed on every favourable occasion. The arguments then adduced by the Colonial Secretary, and one of your late representatives, failed to convince me that the populous cities of Sydney and Melbourne ought not to return a greater number of members than was accorded to them by the Act. In the neighbouring province of South Australia, representation is based on population; and until the same principle is established here, I apprehend that there will be a great deal of class legislation prejudicial to the welfare of the people.

The only benefit bestowed on the inhabitants of New South Wales by the Act of Parliament lately passed for the government of the Australian colonies, was the extension of the franchise; and it will be the duty of your representatives to guard against the machinations of those who object to that clause of the Act, and who may be disposed to restrict or impede its operation.

I prefer open to secret voting; and considering the independent relation to employers in which the labouring classes of this colony are placed, I do not perceive any advantage to be derived from the introduction of the ballot. Nevertheless if the constituencies generally should be desirous of conducting elections in this manner, I would concede the point.

I believe that at no very distant period every religious community in these colonies will be obliged to support its own establishment. But until that time arrives, I would distribute the funds reserved for religious purposes in strict accordance with the provisions of the law now in force, generally known as Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act.

Concerning it to be the duty of a state to provide for the education of the children born within it, I will, as I have hitherto done, support all appropriations of money, to this purpose, proposed by the Government. I consider the National system, and some for distant localities, where the population is scanty and widely scattered; but in towns where Denominational Schools are already established I am disposed to maintain both systems, hoping that rivalry will keep up an emulation beneficial to each.

The colony appears to have reached that stage at which Responsible Government may be conceded to it with advantage to the inhabitants, and without detriment to imperial interests. And those who really desire to preserve the connexion of this territory with the mother country should unite in endeavours to free it from the vexatious rule of the Downing-street bureaucracy, before causes of irritation are multiplied so as to produce a breach, which may be irreparable.

I am anxious to see the revenue derived from the crown lands, as well as every portion of the general revenue, under the control of the Colonial Legislature; but to render that control effective I think two Chambers requisite, the members of one of which, at least, should be wholly elective.

Being a strenuous advocate for free trade, I would labour to remove the vexatious restrictions at present imposed on our commercial intercourse with the neighbouring colonies. I shall at all times object to increase of taxation, in any shape, unless it be clearly shown that the revenue already raised is insufficient, (under economical administration) to meet the expenditure necessary to the support of the public establishments, in which I include the High roads from the coast to the interior.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that I have neither personally solicited votes, nor requested my friends to form themselves into committees for this purpose. The Electors have all the Candidates before them, and can judge of their respective claims for support. If they consider it desirable to have a merchant as one of the representatives of this great commercial city, and that (as was affirmed at the public meeting before mentioned) I am a fit and proper person to be that representative, they will vote for me at the approaching election; but if the majority are of a contrary opinion, I shall bow to their decision; and only hope that their choice may fall upon men more able, and equally anxious to fulfil the important duties which devolve on those who are placed in the Council Chamber.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. LAMB.
Miller's Point, August 24.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the wishes of those Electors who desire to confer on me the honour of representing your county, I beg to solicit your support at the approaching election. For many years past my public conduct has been before you, and my highest ambition will be gratified if that conduct has secured to me the confidence of the most important constituency in New South Wales. My desire to be returned for my own county by you whose interests are identified with my own, will not, however, induce me to attempt to mislead you by promising to perform impossibilities, but if elected I will endeavour, according to the best of my ability, to secure for this country, the blessings of civil and religious freedom, and of good government. In order that you may know more particularly my opinions on the various matters which touch our common interests, I shall, if possible, have the honour of meeting you before the election at the several polling places. I am happy to think that the differences of opinion with regard to transportation, which have so painfully distracted our community, are at an end, and that our united efforts will succeed in obtaining those just concessions from the Imperial Government, which I with others have hitherto fruitlessly demanded in a divided Council. Under the altered circumstances of the colony I have no hesitation in declaring my intention of opposing the proposed separation of Moreton Bay, and of resisting the introduction of prisoners into any of the Australian colonies directly or indirectly. I trust, however, that this project will be abandoned by Her Majesty's advisers, when they learn that New South Wales, by its inherent riches, and the enterprise of its inhabitants, must soon be the most important of all the possessions of Great Britain. I hope, on the other hand, that our increasing power and growing sense of independence will not diminish the love we bear to British institutions and our Queen. I have no sympathy with those who would destroy that union on which our welfare and safety has hitherto depended, and which the loyalty that beats in Australian hearts will, I believe, long maintain. I do not desire to see the ministers of religion deprived of State support, or the schools which they have superintended left dependent on voluntary contributions. I have always asserted our right to the disposal of the whole of our revenue, including our land fund, and to unfettered legislation on all local matters. I am favourable to free trade, more especially in a new country, where interests have not grown up under protective laws. I am opposed to any unnecessary expenditure of the public monies, but I think that true economy is not attained by reducing junior clerks to starvation or dishonesty, but by avoiding superfluous appointments, by paying public servants fairly, and by insisting upon the proper performance of their duties. I shall not now trouble you with any further reference to those opinions which I have publicly declared, as far as my time will permit, I shall have the honour of waiting on you in person to request your support.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
JOHN BAYLEY DARVAILE.
Clerke, July 30.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOROUGH.

TO CHARLES KEMP, Esq.

THE undersigned, Electors for the Electoral District of the North-Eastern Boroughs, request that you will permit yourself to be placed in nomination for the representation of this Electoral District in the Legislative Council, and we pledge ourselves, should you acquiesce, to use our best endeavours to secure your election.

J. Reid, Newcastle
William Russell, ditto
Alexander Livingston, ditto
G. E. Darby, ditto
C. Playdell N. Wilton, ditto
George Brooks, ditto
Alexander Flood, ditto
George Tully, ditto
Martin Richardson, ditto
William Pepperhill, ditto
Francis Ashman, ditto
T. Ashford Baker
James Ginn
Berestford Hudson, Newcastle
George Mitchell, ditto
John M. Wise
William Henry Whyte, Newcastle
Simon Kemp, ditto
J. H. Dalvell, ditto
William Burrows, ditto
William Page, ditto
William Taylor, ditto
Charles Spencer (Clerk), Sturgeon-street,
Raymond Terrace
James John Cadell, M.D., Port Stephens-street, ditto
David Phillips, Port Stephens-street, ditto
James Becher, Port Stephens-street, ditto
Megginson Hall, William-street, ditto
J. C. Williams, King-street, ditto
Charles Dee, King-street, ditto
William Roberts, Port Stephens-street, ditto
John Riddell Fenwick William-street, ditto
William Coombe, Port Stephens-street, ditto
William Remond, William-street, ditto
James McMahon, Port Stephens-street
J. K. Houlding, King-street
John Thompson, William-street
John Ryan, Adelaide-street

To JAMES REID, Esq., and the other Electors who have requested me to become a Candidate for the representation of the North-Eastern Boroughs.

Gentlemen, In compliance with your requisition I beg to declare myself a Candidate for the representation of the North-Eastern Boroughs in the Legislative Council, and to express my gratitude for the high honour which you wish to confer upon me.

On all the leading topics of the day my sentiments are well known, and are in accordance with those of the most intelligent and liberal-minded portion of the community. On an early day I shall have the honour of meeting the electors of the three divisions of the Boroughs, and making such explanations as they may require.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KEMP.
Macquarie-street, Sydney, July 22.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE NOMINATION FOR GLOUCESTER AND MACQUARIE.

A MEETING of the electors of the United Counties of Gloucester and Macquarie was held at Raymond Terrace on Thursday, at the Court-house, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the representation of the above counties.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, A. Windyner, Esq., the Returning Officer, opened the business by first reading his commission.

Mr. WILLIAM COOMBS begged to propose Mr. Joseph Simmons, of Sydney, as a fit and proper person to represent the United Counties of Gloucester and Macquarie in the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Mr. EDWARD DOWNEY seconded the nomination.

A pause here ensued, when the RETURNING OFFICER asked if there was any other candidate that they would wish to propose, when Colonel SNODGRASS begged to propose a gentleman who he was sure would meet with their support—a gentleman who from his past services deserved it—one who he (Colonel S.) felt sorry was not present upon that occasion, when he had been with them on a previous occasion, when he had been well received. But when he (Colonel S.) explained to them the reason that the gentleman he was about to propose, namely, Captain P. P. King, was absent in Sydney from illness, he felt sure that that would be a sufficient apology for his non-attendance. He then looked upon his letter from Captain King a few days back, in which that gentleman stated that he had been taken suddenly ill. He had also received another letter on Monday, stating that Captain King was so violently attacked with inflammation that he could scarcely rise from his bed. The second letter was signed by Captain King, and written by another party. Colonel Snodgrass spoke highly of Captain King as a former member of Council, although he had been a government nominee. He (Colonel S.) trusted to the good sense of the meeting, and hoped that they would return Captain P. P. King, R.N., as a fit and proper person to represent them in Council.

Mr. JAMES KING, of Irrawang, seconded the nomination of Captain P. P. King.

The RETURNING OFFICER inquired if there was any other candidate to be proposed? No answer being given, after a pause.

Mr. SIMMONS came forward, and, after commenting on the absence of Captain King, said that Captain King's proposer had been a member of Council, and they should look upon his present proceeding in this affair with suspicion. The late Council had been very ready in cutting off the salaries of the Government clerks, whose small pensions amounted to from £100 to £150 per annum; and he would manage to curtail them £20 each, but the large salaries they would not touch. (Hear, hear.) He had proposed the cutting off the salary of the pilot at Port Macquarie, and while the discussion was going forward, he had been told that Snodgrass had sat quiet and never raised his voice, and the amount was struck off the Estimates. The consequence was, that from want of a pilot a vessel had since struck upon the bar, and had been blown away there, and he had to look with suspicion upon those who had been so remiss. He could speak for himself, and say candidly and unequivocally that he had no end to serve but the good of his fellow-colonists. He had not thrust himself forward before the electors, but had been invited by a requisition from a large number of the constituency to come forward. He was now about to state to them his political opinions; but it must be remembered that he had not newly adopted them for electioneering purposes: he had moved for several years in the political arena, and he had always availed himself of the opportunities the Council offered of expressing his opinion; his voice and his pen, humble as they were, had always been exercised on the Liberal side; and he felt proud in having it in his power to say that one of the most able and efficient members of the Council had adopted his opinion; his voice and his pen, humble as they were, had always been exercised on the Liberal side; and he felt proud in having it in his power to say that one of the most able and efficient members of the Council had adopted his opinion.

Mr. G. R. NICHOLS had not dissuaded to adopt his suggestions. He was favourable to a reduction of the franchise, and expressed his opinion that an attempt will be made to get the diggers to sign a petition to the Council to reduce the franchise. He was favourable to a reduction of the franchise, and expressed his opinion that an attempt will be made to get the diggers to sign a petition to the Council to reduce the franchise.

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some lands were rich, others were perfectly sterile and barren. He thought that a Commissioner should be appointed to prove the value of the different portions of land, and that they should be then left open to the selection of the colonists. He was very much against the present law of pre-emptive right, when it was in the power of a few wealthy individuals to block up the poor man and render his land useless to him; it was an odious, an infernal pre-emptive right, and a scandal to the colony.

Colonel SNODGRASS stated that Mr. Simmons had intimated that he (Colonel S.) had been an advocate for the reduction of smaller salaries, and had accused him of voting for the cutting off of the salary of the pilot.

Mr. SIMMONS said he begged his pardon; he only said that he never raised his voice against it.

Colonel SNODGRASS said, that when in the Council he had always given his vote conscientiously. He was forced into the Council, although he had wished to be excused from it.

After a few more words from Mr. SIMMONS, THE RETURNING OFFICER called for a show of hands for Mr. Simmons, when there appeared to be 21. Upon the same being requested for Captain King, 13 hands were held up.

THE RETURNING OFFICER then declared the show of hands in favour of Mr. Simmons.

A poll was then demanded in the usual way by six electors.

THE RETURNING OFFICER then stated that the poll would take place at the various polling places on Monday, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

NOMINATION FOR NORTHUMBERLAND AND HUNTER.

(Abstracted from the Mail and Mercury.)

YESTERDAY was the day appointed for the nomination of candidates for the united counties of Northumberland and Hunter, the locality being the Court House, East Maitland.

The Returning Officer, R. C. CLARK, Esq., opened the business of the meeting in the usual form, by reading his commission, &c. He told them that they would hear the respective candidates, and that they were to elect one of them.

Mr. JAMES KING, of Irrawang, proposed Dr. Henry Greston Douglas as a fit and proper person to represent them in Council. (Applause.)

Mr. W. C. LADY seconded the nomination. Mr. JAMES KING proposed Mr. G. R. NICHOLS as a fit and proper person to represent them in the Legislative Council.

Mr. G. R. NICHOLS seconded the nomination of Mr. King.

Dr. DE MOULEY begged to propose Mr. Daniel Egan as a fit and proper person to represent them in the next Legislative Council.

Mr. THOMAS WISMAN seconded the nomination. The candidates having been requested to address the meeting.

Dr. DE MOULEY said he rejoiced to meet his fellow-colonists that day, assembled to exercise one of their highest rights and privileges as British subjects. This was the more particularly so, as he was a member of the small band, of which his friend Mr. Wentworth and himself were the only ones left, who were determined to give the colonists a fair trial by jury, and a house of representatives. They spoke at first with bated breath, like speakers of forbidden subjects, and they were refused, and laughed at. They spoke again, in a louder voice, and the feeling of the colonists; and then the house of trial by jury was conceded to them. And so it would be always: whenever there was a right or a privilege denied to them which as British subjects they were entitled, they had but to persevere, to bring the force of public opinion to bear on the question, and the right would be conceded. And that they had obtained the great rights of trial by jury, and subsequently of a house of representatives, through the efforts of William Charles Wentworth and Henry Greston Douglas, he thought it must be. He thought it should be a claim on the gratitude of every right-minded man. They were now about to elect representatives at a time when on their choice of proper men to represent them in the colony it was still changing from the condition of a convict colony to the enjoyment of the full enjoyment of British liberty. It was requisite therefore that men of clear heads and firm minds, men whose minds were instructed by long-continued study to represent them, and to mark out the way for the colony. There were two men in the room, and they must see that their pilots were capable and trustworthy. He would now advert to some of the questions which were immediately before them. The first question was that of transportation. There were many different opinions entertained as to that subject. Some thought that the gold discoveries had settled it for ever, and that they would prevent the British Minister from sending any more convicts; but he served them that if it did prevent their being sent to this colony, it would not be just as to have them drafted in through Moreton Bay and Van Diemen's Land. Now he believed the British Minister would still continue to send convicts, and would laugh to scorn the idea that the gold discoveries in Australia would prevent him from doing so. In arguing that they forgot that the reason why the British Minister was so anxious to rid himself of them, to send them anywhere rather than keep them in Great Britain; and then again Earl Grey had had an invitation for some from Moreton Bay. Now he (Dr. D.) told them they must never cease from their endeavours till they had not only secured that none should be sent to Moreton Bay under any pretence or form, but that none should be sent to Van Diemen's Land. (Cheers.) But he was convinced that they should be mistaken to rely that the gold discoveries had settled the question of transportation to the Australian colonies. He hoped, however, that with their assistance the horror that stalked under the old system, and which could only be fully known to those who, like himself, had been compelled to carry out regulations and enforce orders against every feeling of the heart, would not only never again stain this colony, but would never be resumed in Van Diemen's Land. But when they were in a free land, there were no longer any barriers to their progress, and they were not only free to go out, and in this way he had been compelled to as having settled the matter; but he served them that the only way to settle this matter, but that what he and others were compelled to enforce was so repugnant to their feelings, frequently unavailing endeavours had been made by himself and his brother magistrates to avert punishment. And so all good men must have been most anxious to get rid of such a system. In 1821, when he landed, with all the warm and enthusiastic feelings of a free man, he would have been most anxious to get rid of such a system. In 1821, when he landed, with all the warm and enthusiastic feelings of a free man, he would have been most anxious to get rid of such a system.

Mr. G. R. NICHOLS had not dissuaded to adopt his suggestions. He was favourable to a reduction of the franchise, and expressed his opinion that an attempt will be made to get the diggers to sign a petition to the Council to reduce the franchise. He was favourable to a reduction of the franchise, and expressed his opinion that an attempt will be made to get the diggers to sign a petition to the Council to reduce the franchise.

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enjoyment of these rights than that of New South Wales. The duty of the electors in this matter was to elect such men only as they felt satisfied would claim these rights, and would exercise fully what had already been conceded. In entering on the question of education he would first mention the Church Act. He was decidedly a supporter of a clergy, and a paid clergy. He would never lend his voice in making them depend for support upon the charity of their congregations. It would not be the mind of a clergyman, when preaching to-day, should be disturbed by considerations of how he should be maintained to-morrow. They should not be receivers of charity, but dispensers of charity, secured in a proper maintenance by a salary from the revenue. And education was intimately connected with the subject of religion. They could not hope that their children would receive a proper education for this world and hereafter unless that education was based on religion. He said, therefore, that they could be bridle education in such a manner as to pay deference to the feelings of parents and friends. Another question was that of roads and bridges. They might believe that after travelling over their roads, and crossing their bridges, he would use every endeavour to get them put in a proper state of repair, and he thought if they would only persuade the various members of Council to come and travel over them too, he should, if elected, have little trouble in securing proper attention to their just claims on this head. Perhaps one of the best means of keeping them in repair would be by putting surcharges on lime, and expending the tolls in repairs. He thought he had now spoken on all the subjects which he considered important, and he should be happy to answer any questions put to him.

A variety of questions were then put to Dr. Douglas by Messrs. M. JOSEPH, T. DEAN, and others. Mr. ROWAN said, the electors had met for the purpose of electing representatives to the Legislative Council, and it was the duty of every elector to see that the best men, representing generally his own opinions, were sent in. He had come before them at the request of many of the electors, and had had already an opportunity of addressing many of the electors at different places, and hoped to have done so previously in that room, but the very stormy weather rendered any attempt to do so impossible. He endeavoured to inform them of his opinions on different subjects. As to the government of the colony, he was of opinion that the community was now in such a position as to be entitled to have the government of the colony placed in the hands of a responsible government in fact. He thought that the Governor ought to be appointed by the Queen, but that all other officers of government should be not only paid by the people, but be responsible to the people through their representatives, for the revenue was in point of fact the funds contributed by the people, although styled simply the public revenue. In his opinion, the people should have a right to elect their own representatives, and he for one should, if elected, be prepared to join in any act asserting the right of the colony to them. In the subject of education he had already stated that he was for the support of a better system of education, and he would not only salaries would be given to schoolmasters, to secure the services of capable and competent men for the miserable salaries now given, but he would also see that this education was not increased. As to the system of education he thought that in populous places opportunity should be given for the children to be educated in the faith of their fathers, but in other less populous parts, where the number of children was not sufficient for denominational schools, he would have the national schools, on the general system of education, where all would be educated together, throwing on the parents the duty of attending to their religious education. As to the now burning question, he had long since spoken on that. He had been always an active opponent of transportation in any shape or form; he had seen the workings of the system when a boy, and since, and now he had seen the workings of the other system, and there was no doubt on his mind which was the best system for the colony and for him. Wherever he was, whether in Council or not, he should be a firm opponent of the present system. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROWAN said, he had seen enough to convince him that immediate repairs were necessary to render the colony safe, and he agreed with Dr. Douglas, that the most effective plan of securing immediate attention to the best way to do this was to elect representatives to the Legislative Council. He would not only be first put in repair at present, but he would also see that the inhabitants, who used the roads, should keep them in repair. As to the lands of the colony, he was of opinion that everything connected with them should be under the control of the representatives of the people, and the regulations affecting them, the funds they yielded, and every other matter. It was impossible that people living in, and for the colony, should be so ignorant in this matter. He believed he had now touched on all the questions which he considered important, and he should be happy to answer any questions.

He did not claim to be an orator, but he would promise he would fulfil, to the utmost of his power. He would do the best he could, as one man in fifty, to carry into effect all he had stated. He would particularly avoid all class legislation, all trading of one class, or one district, at the expense of others.

Various questions were put to Mr. Rowan by Messrs. M. JOSEPH, J. BROWN, C. M. DAVIS, J. WILSON, I. HALESTED, and T. DEAN, to which he returned answers.

Mr. ROWAN was happy to see the electors of this colony, and he thought it was the duty of every elector to see that the best men, representing generally his own opinions, were sent in. He had come before them at the request of many of the electors, and had had already an opportunity of addressing many of the electors at different places, and hoped to have done so previously in that room, but the very stormy weather rendered any attempt to do so impossible. He endeavoured to inform them of his opinions on different subjects. As to the government of the colony, he was of opinion that the community was now in such a position as to be entitled to have the government of the colony placed in the hands of a responsible government in fact. He thought that the Governor ought to be appointed by the Queen, but that all other officers of government should be not only paid by the people, but be responsible to the people through their representatives, for the revenue was in point of fact the funds contributed by the people, although styled simply the public revenue. In his opinion, the people should have a right to elect their own representatives, and he for one should, if elected, be prepared to join in any act asserting the right of the colony to them. In the subject of education he had already stated that he was for the support of a better system of education, and he would not only salaries would be given to schoolmasters, to secure the services of capable and competent men for the miserable salaries now given, but he would also see that this education was not increased. As to the system of education he thought that in populous places opportunity should be given for the children to be educated in the faith of their fathers, but in other less populous parts, where the number of children was not sufficient for denominational schools, he would have the national schools, on the general system of education, where all would be educated together, throwing on the parents the duty of attending to their religious education. As to the now burning question, he had long since spoken on that. He had been always an active opponent of transportation in any shape or form; he had seen the workings of the system when a boy, and since, and now he had seen the workings of the other system, and there was no doubt on his mind which was the best system for the colony and for him. Wherever he was, whether in Council or not, he should be a firm opponent of the present system. (Cheers.)

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invariably found them orderly and conducted with unanimity, and he thought the present meeting proved that the people of this district at least were entitled to the praise so eloquently awarded by Dr. Douglas to the whole community. (Cheers.)

The Returning Officer then took a show of hands for each of the candidates, and found 27 for Dr. Douglas, 20 for Mr. Rowan, and 13 for Mr. Egan. He then declared that the show of hands was in favour of Dr. Rowman and Mr. Egan.

Dr. Douglas thanked a poll, that the voting would take place on the 22nd instant, at the various polling places.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY ELECTION.

MR. LONGMORE AND THE "PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE."

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me, through your columns, to give a most decided contradiction to a statement in the *People's Advocate* of this day, "that at a meeting on Wednesday evening at St. Benedict's School-room, the most strenuous efforts were used by the speakers to induce the electors to support Mr. Wentworth in conjunction with Mr. Longmore." No speaker at that meeting, or any other meeting of the friends of Mr. Longmore, that I am aware of, used any effort in support of Mr. Wentworth with the exception of Mr. Raphael, in conjunction with Mr. Longmore. No speaker at that meeting, or any other meeting of the friends of Mr. Longmore, that I am aware of, used any effort in support of Mr. Wentworth with the exception of Mr. Raphael, in conjunction with Mr. Longmore.

I have heard such a statement from Father Therry's own lips, simply certified to the meeting by the Mr. Raphael's remark was perfectly true. I added not a word more.

I would take this opportunity, also, of retorting upon the *Advocate's* assertion made in the same paragraph, viz., that "the influence which have been brought to bear in favour of Mr. Longmore are most unseemly and unbecoming, and such as every right-minded man ought to be ashamed of." The truth is, that such language can only be applied to those unprincipled conductors of the Press, who, throughout the whole of this contest, have done little else in their antagonism to Mr. Longmore than concoct and publish misrepresentations and calumnies respecting this gentleman and his election, and of which the *Advocate's* report of the late Philip Ward Meeting, though the last is not the least most shameful example.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, J. M'ENROE.

Sydney, September 13.

P.S.—About five hours after sending the above letter, I received a note from the editor of *The People's Advocate*, stating that he had been told by a friend who called on me on this subject, that he had been informed as to the proceedings of the meeting in Philip Ward, and he accordingly expressed his regret for having been the means of circulating any thing with reference to me that was not correct. In justice then to Mr. Hawkeley, I think it right to forward this P.S. for insertion at the same time with my letter.

Saturday, 6 o'clock P.M.

CAMDEN ELECTION.

To the Editor of the People's Advocate.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

SIR,—In your paper of this morning is a paragraph in which, after some strictures on Mr. Macarthur's alleged illiberality towards emancipists, you attack Mr. Henry Osborne, the candidate for the Eastern District, as follows:—

"We turn to Mr. Henry Osborne, one of the candidates for East Camden, whose conduct is as possible still worse. At a meeting held at Mr. Elliot's Hotel, Wellington, on the 23rd August, several resolutions were passed, after some hesitation, stood up and announced that he had been industriously circulated, that he had brought a petition some years ago from Sydney to W.O.L. to prevent emancipists from obtaining the rights of the franchise. I do not unhesitatingly declare, said Mr. Henry Osborne, that I never saw such a petition, never got any one to sign it, nor never signed it myself, that is all I have got to say."

Now, with reference to this, we can only say that in the year 1845 a petition to deprive all emancipists of their just political rights was got up and presented to the Legislative Council. We have been at the trouble to ascertain that petition, and a copy, but the original, we find that not only did Mr. Osborne see that petition, but he actually signed it; his name being attached to it in his own handwriting, as follows: "Henry Osborne, J. P. Marshall Mount Hawkeley." There can be no mistake about this; but if any person should have any doubt about the matter they can see the petition itself, on application to the Council Chambers. Comment on the conduct of Mr. Osborne with reference to this matter is superfluous. The electors can judge for themselves, and we doubt not they will judge rightly, by electing Mr. Wisbey by a large majority, and sending Mr. Osborne to the right about.

Now, sir, as I have long known Mr. Henry Osborne as a scrupulously honest man, and have also known him to entertain opinions incompatible with any intentional interference of his "to prevent emancipists from obtaining the privilege of the franchise," I had the temerity to "doubt" the justice of this accusation, and accepted your challenge to inspect the petition itself. And what do I find? That Mr. Osborne's veracity is as unimpeachable as I expected, and that your aspersions upon him are without foundation. The petition is not addressed at all to the franchise. It solely questions the propriety of

unjustifiable, requiring only an explanation of the truth, to record on the writer's own head.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AN EAST CAMDEN ELECTOR.
September 13.
P.S.—As there is no probability of this letter appearing in the *Advocate* until after the election, I hope the Editors of the *Herald* will think it an act of justice to insert it on Monday.

AN ELECTOR.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.
GENTLEMEN,—Albeit, unused to wield the pen, an irresistible impulse compels me to address you and I am encouraged to proceed by a consciousness that the subject on which I am about to treat is one on which the opinions and wishes of every individual on the Lachlan, from Nanaimo to its junction with the Murrumbidgee, are of great importance.

The advantages of regular postal communication between this territory and the mother country are too well known and too highly appreciated by the public at large to require any illustration from me, more especially at a time when all the energies of most of the talented friends of the colony, either here or in England, are being put forth to introduce a more rapid communication than has hitherto existed by means of the mails.

The colony looks to the home Government for the accomplishment of this object, and justly considers herself ill-used by the vacillating (and I apprehend unscrupulous) conduct of the British Minister, and I think it cannot be disputed that the stockholders and inhabitants generally in this district have a right to look up to our own Government for a regular communication with the capital, and they will have an equal right to complain if it is not accorded to them.

This river from Nanaimo to its junction with the Murrumbidgee (say 200 miles) is as densely populated as a grazing country can well be, because, independent of stock-keepers and others necessary in the management of a grazing establishment, there are extensive dairies at most stations, which give employment to many families. The stations on either side of the river are as close along the lines of the road as (in many instances) three miles, and few at a greater distance than seven miles, with numerous back stations on various creeks at about the same intervals. Thus for every inch of our ground Government has for many years received an annual fixed rent, besides the annual assessed tax on our cattle, while it has never expended one farthing on bridges or any other public works whatever, maintains no police among us; nor has ever thought proper to afford us any postal communication with the rest of the world. Letters, newspapers, &c., for us, remain at Canowindra (a distance of about fifty miles from whence I write) until, after a delay of frequently three or four weeks, some trustworthy person passes, who is willing to take the trouble of bringing them on. These delays are most vexatious enough. Some of these letters require to be immediately acted upon, and when they arrive the time has passed.

Moderate in our expectations and desire, we would be content with a weekly mail from Canowindra to the residence of our worthy magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, a distance of some thirty-four or thirty-five miles, which could be carried on horseback at a very moderate cost;—in fact, though for a short time the amount of postage might not cover the trifling expense of a mail so conveyed, yet I am satisfied that it would eventually be otherwise. The difficulty in the way has been indeed a certain degree of lethargy on the part of the Government; but let a mail bag be once seen on the river, and it will be itself again.

Our more favoured brethren on the upper part of the River have a mail running from Canowindra to Cowra, a distance of about fifty miles, and I do not see why we who pay at least as much into the coffers of Government should not also have one.

I conclude with expressing my hearty wish, that this letter may meet the eye of some person willing and able to urge the matter in the proper quarter, and am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A STOCKHOLDER.
Lachlan River, September 8.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE CANBERRIE SETTLEMENT.

(From the *Times*, May 9.)
To a mind capable of seizing abstract principles with firmness, apprehending them with clearness, and enforcing them with vigour, nothing is more discouraging than the inert resistance which an old and thoroughly organized state of society offers to their introduction. Vast plans of practical improvement lose the name of action under the blighting influence of inveterate and obstinate abuses, which we can neither bear nor eradicate. The children are come to the birth, but there is not strength to bring forth. Men become weary of waiting to see their principles developed by lucky accidents and fortuitous coincidences, and they naturally seek for more untrodden paths in which their will may convert its aspirations into reality. This tendency is more peculiarly remarkable in those whose minds lead them naturally back to the principles and feelings of other days, and who, instead of joining the onward and daring march of the present, are for ever seeking and making opportunities of recreating the past. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the more conservative of our statesmen should have been precisely those who have taken the greatest interest in the regeneration of old and the planting of new colonies. To found a community in which everything should be formed on the model of rustic life in England in the days of the Stuarts, to make available the resources of a virgin soil and a temperate climate, together with such aids as a modern physical science affords, in order to produce a society not rude, wild, and scattered, but combined, concentrated, civilized, and religious, in which piety and education should afford the truest bond of union, and the best guarantee of success, is indeed a noble scheme and an error, if it be one, of generous and exalted minds. The spectacle of a bishop going forth at the head of the inhabitants of his future diocese, and of a colony professing to found itself on religion, is, in these worldly

days, rare and remarkable. To be sure, the popular form of religion which the Canterbury colony professes to itself, is not one which finds favour at this moment with the English people, but we must not let the less do justice to the zeal, piety, and self-denial of the originators of this project; and if we feel called upon to point out the causes which will only too probably conduce to its failure, we do so in no hostile spirit.

The project of forming a colony on the basis of religious belief, and that the belief of a small portion of a single persuasion, however captivating to the enthusiastic imagination, must tend materially, if successful, to narrow the basis and check the development of its prosperity. The government of such a settlement will be too apt to degenerate into a theocracy, and must necessarily be carried on in a narrow and illiberal spirit. But the attempt to confine the colony to one religious persuasion must, in the event of the settlement succeeding, utterly fail. In this, as in many other respects, sufficient allowance has not been made for the vicinity of the other colonies, which possess as miscellaneous a jumble of creeds as can be found in any Christian country in the world. If money is to be made at Canterbury, a mixed multitude of men of the most heterogeneous beliefs will infallibly rush in and elbow their orthodox predecessors from their stools; nor do we see how this deluge of heresy and miscreancy is to be dammed out, unless the Custom-house officers are doctors of divinity, and the theological tenets of every new arrival be submitted to the same inquisitorial scrutiny as his sea-chest and portmanteau. But the orthodoxy of the colony will have to meet as great difficulty from within as from without. The bishop, the archdeacon, the clergy, the schoolmasters, are all amply provided for out of the future funds of a community which has its first tree to cut down, its first road to make, and its first house to build. While everybody else is engaged in a breathless struggle for existence, these persons will be comfortably provided for, and exempt from the necessity of toil, which will fall so heavily on their flocks and pupils. This state of things will infallibly produce a reaction. The clergy and teachers will be looked upon as drones in this hive of industry, and a feeling hostile to church establishments and clerical influence is sure to arise. No plan could have been hit upon so certain to produce a reaction most unfavourable to the very objects of the colony as that of mortgaging the resources of an infant community in order to provide for its spiritual wants. We look upon this danger from within as much more formidable than that from without, because we are not sanguine as to the settlement attaining a success sufficient to cause a re-emigration from the neighbouring colonies, and are more disposed to fear for it the temptations of what than those of superfluity.

The price of land in the Australian colonies is £1 per acre—an amount which we have shown on former occasions to be ruinously high. No fact is better established in the political economy of colonies than that the means in which the price of land is appropriated has nothing to do with its exchangeable value. If one acre of land be to be sold for 20s., to be spent in emigration for the benefit of the purchaser, and another for 10s., to be thrown away in any useless manner, the latter alone will be vendible, the former will remain unsold. In defence of this well-known fact Canterbury demands three times as much for her land as Australia and the rest of New Zealand. The only compensation she offers for this in the manner in which the price is to be employed. The Australian pound is to be spent in emigration; the Canterbury three pounds are to be expended in religious and educational establishments. The first benefits the settler's material interests, the second his spiritual welfare, and that only if he be a member of the High Church party of the Church of England. No competition can be more unequal, and without insisting on the indirect advantages of settling in a country which has already received much improvement, we may safely predict that the lands of Canterbury must remain unsold till the innumerable acres of Australia and New Zealand have been disposed of. The Land Fund, therefore, cannot be relied on, and the colony must look for a system of squadding, which will ultimately, as in New South Wales, end in the acquisition of the virtual ownership by its occupants, and the consequent depreciation of an almost nominal value of that already purchased. There is also some reason to fear that the site of the colony has been hastily chosen upon a spot defective in natural drainage, and extremely difficult, owing to the conformation of the hills, to relieve from surface water by artificial means. Nor can we know upon what commodity for export the colony relies to provide itself with the necessary products for which it must for years to come be dependent on other countries. The Australian colonies grow wheat for themselves, England will not always be foolish enough to keep 3000 troops to consume the flour of New Zealand, and all other markets come to be dependent on other countries. The high price of land will prevent the labourer from attaching himself to the colony by the ties of property, and the superior wages which large exports and high profits enable Australia to give will tempt him away from a colony which cannot give him money, and will not give him land. No long as the money which the emigrants bring out with them lasts, the colony will be well supplied by its neighbours with all the necessaries and comforts of life, but the want of an export trade will render it impossible to replace the money thus expended, and an enormous and ruinous, because permanent, fall of prices must be the result. This is the ordeal through which most new colonies have to pass till the lowering of the price of the products capital, and the increase of their exports gives them the means of exchange and of profit. In such speculations those who are slow to reap, and a second race of colonists raises itself on the ruins of the first; but in Canterbury, without an export, with unsaleable land, scanty supply of labour, and a heavy encumbrance on its resources, which no other colony has undertaken, we know not from what quarter we are to expect this regenerating process. The crisis is certain—

the recovery more than doubtful; and we cannot but fear that this magnificent project may end in the disappointment of its projectors, and the serious injury, if not total ruin, of those who have undertaken its execution. We have now discharged a painful duty to the public in drawing attention to this subject, and we leave it with the sincere hope that the result may be less unfavourable than we have been led to anticipate.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

SOME weeks ago it became publicly known that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Charles Dickens, with some of their literary friends, had resolved upon trying to establish an institution for the benefit of those who followed literature as a profession; that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton had agreed to give the requisite land on which a building might be raised, and, moreover, to write a new drama, which Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, and other amateurs were to play in public; and that the proceeds of such performances were to go towards a fund for the projected institution. Much attention was drawn towards the project, but nothing more was made known on the subject except that the first performance was to take place at Devonshire House, and that the Queen and Prince Albert were to be present. We are now able, however, to give full particulars of the affair. The new society is, it appears, to be called "The Guild of Literature and Art." The play will be a comedy in five acts, called "Not so Bad as we Seem; or, Many Sides to a Chaucer." The Duke of Middlesex, Mr. Frank Stone, The Earl of Loftus, Mr. Dudley Costello; Lord Wilmot, Mr. Charles Dickens; Mr. Shadowly Sotheby, Mr. Douglas Jerrold; Mr. Hardman, Mr. John Forster; Sir Geoffrey Thorndike, Mr. Mark Lemon; Mr. Goodenough Easy, Mr. F. W. Topham; Lord Le Trimmer, Mr. Peter Cunningham; Sir Thomas Timid, Mr. Westland Marston; Colonel Flint, Mr. R. H. Home; Mr. Jacob Tomsen, Mr. Charles Knight; Smart, Mr. Wilkie Collins; Hodge, Mr. John Tenniel; Paddy O'Sullivan, Mr. Robert Bell; Mr. David Fellows, Mr. Augustus Egg, A.R.A.; Loungers, newsmen, watchmen, and drawers; Lady Thorndike, Mrs. Henry Compton. The Silent Lady of Deadman's Lane, Barbara Easy, Date of the Play—the reign of George I. Scene—London. Time supposed to be occupied, from the noon of the first day to the afternoon of the second. The theatre will be opened at eight o'clock; the performance will begin at nine precisely.

It appears that the spectators of this first performance are to pay five guineas each for admission; but subsequent representations at other places will doubtless be given at much smaller rates of admission. The institution which is to be based on the money so obtained is—we quote from the prospectus—thus described:—

It is proposed to open, at a life office of acknowledged respectability and capital, a branch insurance and provident society, solely for the professors of literature and art. Within the former term are understood to be comprehended all writers, of either sex, of signed works, or drama, or of not less than twenty original papers in periodicals. Within the latter, all painters and sculptors who make the fine arts their profession, and all students of the Royal Academy of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

This society will embrace the several objects which the members of a profession may be most disposed to secure—such as life insurance at rates of premium calculated as payable either for the whole term of life, or as annuities to commence at a certain age; annuities to commence at a certain age; annuities to widows; payments destined to the education or provision of children, &c.

In connection with this society, by which it is intended to commend and enforce the duties of prudence and foresight, especially incumbent on those whose income is wholly or mainly derived from the precarious profit of a profession, it is proposed to establish and endow an institute having at its disposal certain salaries, to which certain duties will be attached, together with a limited number of free residences, which, though sufficiently small to be adapted to a very moderate income, will be completed with due regard to the ordinary habits and necessary comforts of gentlemen. The offices of endowment will consist:—

- 1st.—Of a Warden, and a house and salary of £200 a year.
- 2nd.—Of Members, with a house and £170, or, without a house, £200 a year.
- 3rd.—Of Associates, with a salary of £100 a year.

For these offices all who are insurers in the society above mentioned are qualified to offer themselves as candidates. Such insurance is to be considered an indispensable qualification serving in exceptional cases (should any such arise) where an individual can prove that he has made every effort to insure his life, but cannot find acceptance at any life office, by reason of impaired health, or of advanced age at the date of his prospectus. Each member will be required to give, either personally or by proxy selected from the associates, with the approval of the warden, three returns in each year—one in London, the others at Manchester, Leicester, or some other place in the principal provincial towns. Considering the many duties exacting time and attention that will devolve on the warden, he will not be required to give more than one lecture annually (which, if delivered by a proxy, he will, health permitting, be expected to compose himself), and that in the metropolis.

The duties of the institution proposed is, to select for the appointment of members (who will be elected for life) those writers and artists of established reputation, and generally of mature years (or, if young, in failing health) whom the income attached to the appointment may be an object of honorable desire; while the office of associate is intended partly for those whose toils or merits are less known to the general public than their professional brethren, and partly for those in earlier life who give promise of future eminence, and to whom a temporary income of £100 a year may be of essential and permanent service. There are few men professionally engaged in art or letters, even though their labours may have raised them into comparative wealth, who can-

not look back to some period of struggle in which an income so humble would have saved them from many a pang, and, perhaps, from the necessity of stooping their ambition to occupations at variance with the higher aims of their career.

An associate may, therefore, be chosen for life, or for one or more years, according to the nature of his claims and the discretion of the electors.

It is further proposed that the Members and Associates of the Institute should elect a certain number of Honorary Members, not exceeding fifty, among persons the most eminent of their time for letters and art, or the most known for their attachment to either, combined with other claims to social distinction. The presidents of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Literary Fund, will, by virtue of their office, be entitled if they so please, to become honorary members.

The body thus formed of actual and honorary members, will comprise the electoral constituent body, and determine by vote upon the claims of all candidates for the office of Member or Life Associate.

The Life Insurance office with which it is proposed to co-operate is the National Provident Institution, 48, Gracechurch-street.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON, G.C.B.

—We have to announce the death of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., one of the oldest flag officers in the British navy, whose brilliant naval career is identified with our national annals. The venerable and gallant admiral expired, on the 27th April, at his town residence, in Eaton-square, shortly after six o'clock. The gallant deceased was son of Mr. Edward Codrington, brother of the late Sir William Codrington. He was born in 1770, and had consequently reached the ripe age of 69 years. In July, 1793, being in his 14th year, he entered the navy as a midshipman, and after a probationary career of nearly ten years he obtained his lieutenantcy. Without going into a detail of the services rendered by the gallant admiral, we cannot conclude the notice of his decease, without mentioning that he was Lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte in Lord Howe's action; that he commanded the Babet in Lord Bridport's celebrated victory; the Orion, under the immortal Nelson, at Trafalgar; the Blake, in the Walcheren expedition; and during the Peninsular War had the command of a squadron, in co-operation with the Spanish patriots off the coast of Catalonia, and was subsequently captain of the fleet off the coast of America. The crowning achievement of the deceased admiral was the battle of Navarino, at which complete victory over the Turkish fleet he commanded the combined English, Russian, and French force under the Russian Admiral Heyden and the French Admiral De Rigny, when the whole armament of the enemy was destroyed. During the administration of the late Earl Grey Sir Edward Codrington was the naval Commissioner-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Since the expiration of the usual term of service he has not held any appointment. Sir Edward represented the borough of Devonport in 1852 and several successive sessions in the House of Commons. In 1802 he married Miss Hall of New Windsor (deceased) by whom he leaves a family. The gallant Sir Edward, after obtaining all the grades of the most honourable Order of the Bath, was nominated a Grand Cross of that Order of Knighthood the 13th of November, 1827, having in the April previous (then in command of the Mediterranean Squadron) been created a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was also a Grand Cross of St. Louis (of France) of St. George (of Russia) of the second class, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Redeemer of Greece. He obtained a medal for his distinguished services at Trafalgar, and had been in the receipt of a honorary reward from the Patriotic Fund. Sir Edward's commission was dated as follows:—"Lieutenant 28th May, 1793; Commander, 7th October, 1794; Captain, 6th April, 1805; Rear-Admiral, 4th June, 1814; Vice-Admiral, 18th July, 1821; and became an Admiral of the White in 1841."

COLONIAL PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.—The bill brought in by Mr. Hutt and Mr. Adderley to make property situate in any colony or possession of her Majesty a qualification for a seat in Parliament, received 3rd Vict. c. 48, and says, that it is expedient to alter the enactments of the said act so far as they relate to the situation of the real or personal estate necessary for the qualification of members of Parliament, and to render the possession of property, real or personal, wherever situate within any of the colonies, or any of the territories under the government of the East India Company, or any other possessions of her Majesty, equally available for a qualification to serve in Parliament as the possession of real or personal property situate within the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, and the bill proposes accordingly that this should be done.

A LADY "RESOLVED TO BE FAIR" AND EASY.—Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the *Lily*, has adopted the "short dress and trousers," and says in her paper of this month that many of the women in Seneca Falls oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favour; "and many have adopted the dress." She closes the article upon the subject as follows:—"Those who think we look 'queer' would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they were ten or fifteen pounds of petticoats and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and then imagine which cut the queerest figure—themselves or we. We care not for the frowns of over fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long, heavy skirts, let them put them on; we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off. We do not say that we shall wear this dress and no other, but we shall wear it for a common dress; and we hope it may become so fashionable that we may wear it at all times, and in all places without being thought singular. We have already become so attached to it that we dislike changing to a long one."—*New York Post*.

Printed and published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Monday, September 13, 1851.